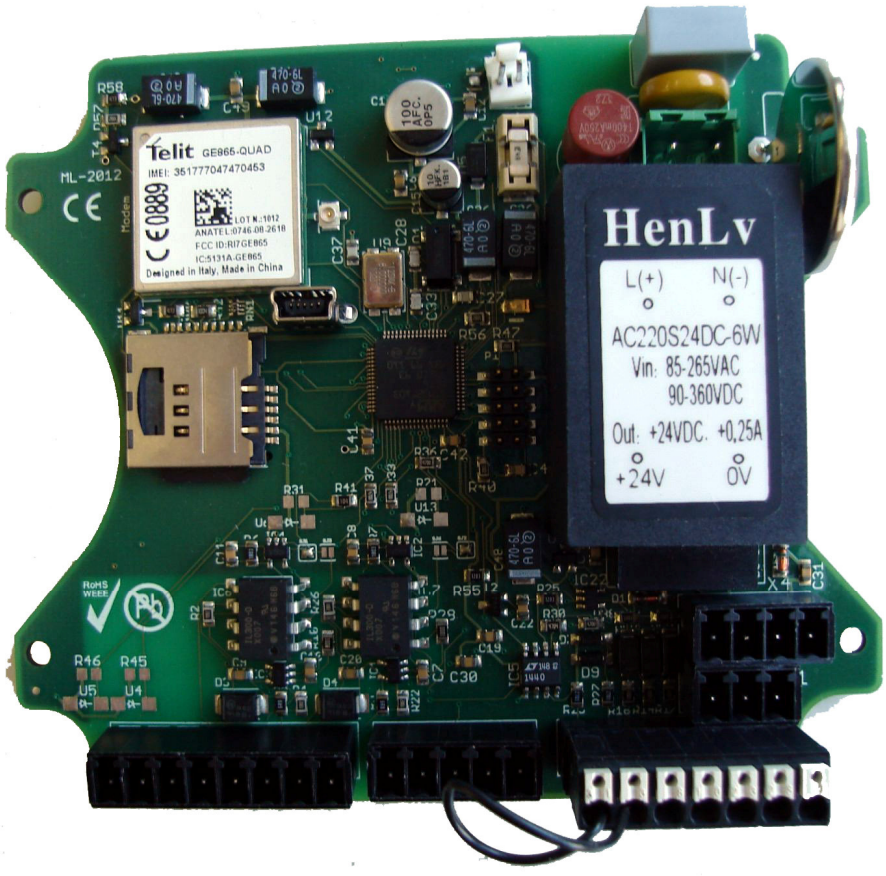
Your Data Our Care

Type ML-2012

Low power Industrial Data logger



ML2012 Datalogger

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Author	:	Remco Kleine			

WARNING

THE FOLLOWING OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. TO AVOID DAMAGE OR MALFUNCTION, DO NOT PERFORM ANY OPERATING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL. ANY OPERATOR SHOULD BE SKILLED WITH A TECHNCAL BACKGROUND BEFORE OPERATING THE DEVICE.

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PREFACE

Congratulations!

With your purchase of the ML-2012 Low Power datalogger with GPRS Capabilities.

This manual describes the operation and (hardware) installation of the ML-2012 Datalogger.

The chapter *Getting Started* briefly describes the ML-2012 datalogger, prepares you to install it, and tells you how to put it into operation.

The Chapter *Operating Basics* covers basic principles of operation of the datalogger. The operating interface (menu) and the tutorial examples, rapidly help you to understand how your datalogger operates.

The Chapter *Reference* teaches you how to perform specific tasks and provides a complete list of operating tasks and useful background information.

The Appendices provide a list with all available options, and other useful information.

We recommend you to read this manual carefully before installation of the ML-2012.

1 Product Description

The YDOC ML-2012 is a superb tool for acquiring, measuring, storing and retrieving data from various sensors. Its key features are;

- A maximum sample rate of 4 Hz,
- Recording length op to 2 GB,
- Four channel 12 bits A/D Convertor for accurate measurements,
- Internal micro SD Card with standard FAT-32 File system for easy use with a PC,
- Various analogue and digital inputs for use with sensors (see specification sheet),
- Easy configuration by menu's of embedded menu,
- Can be used with Windows XP,Vista,7,
- Low power / long Battery life (see specification sheet),
- Embedded GPRS/GSM modem for remote operation,
- Quad band modem for use all over the world,
- Alarming,
- Internal voltage convertor for supplying 12 Vdc power to the connected sensor(s),
- Firmware upgrade over the air for adding new features to your device.
- Remote configuration over the air, for adjusting your configuration from remote.

The ML-2012 is designed to retrieve, and store data from various sensors. This data is logged onto the embedded SD-Card. Also the stored data can be send from the datalogger to any remote computer you like. To use this feature, you need a valid SIM-card. Contact your local telecommunications supplier for more information on the SIM card you will need. The unit accepts various power sources, selectable by the different version types.
The user should connect his sensor(s) of preference to the connector board of the device. Captured data can be stored, send, visualized and manipulated in many ways.

1.1 Contents of the package

- ML-2012 Datalogger
- CD with documentation
- Test certificate
- Antenna (Embedded in the datalogger)
- USB Cable (USB A to Mini USB B)

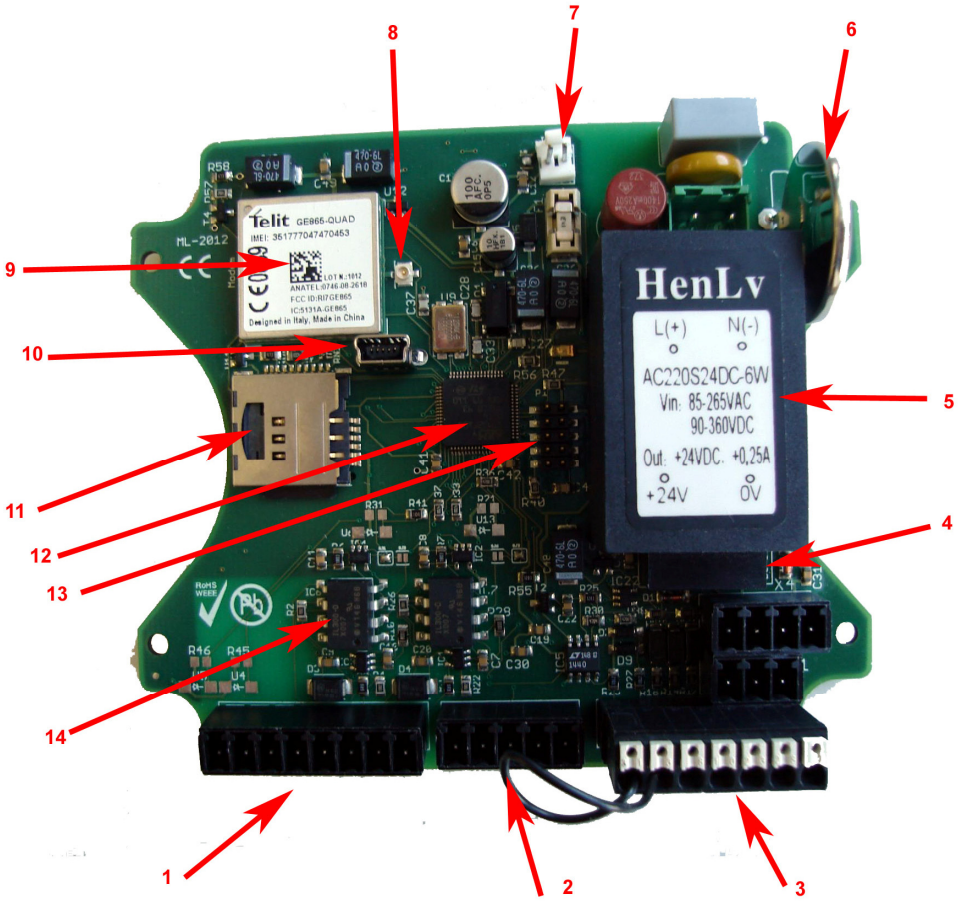
Warranty

All YDOC instruments are warranted against defective materials and workmanship. Any questions with respect to the warranty mentioned above should be taken up with your YDOC Distributor.

2 Description

2.1 General

The ML-2012 is a Multi purpose data acquisition platform with integrated GPRS modem. The ML-2012 is intended for measurement of environmental parameters, e.g. for hydrological applications. It consists of a single PCB. The main PCB holds all electronics needed, for all operations.
Below a picture of the main PCB is shown:



1) Input Connector for Isolated analog inputs
2) Input/output connector for RS232/RS485 communications
3) Multipurpose Connecor (SDI-12/Digital/ExtPower) see. appendix
4) DC/DC Convertor for Power switch
5) Mains Power Supply
6) Lithium Backup Battery (for lifetime operation)
7) Battery Power Connector
8) Antenna Connector
9) Quad Band Modem
10) USB Connector (for Programming and testing)
11) SIMM Card Holder/SD Card Holder
12) Processor
13) JTAG In Circuit Programmer Connector (factory use only)
14) Optocoupler for Galvanic Isolation

2.2 Implementations

The ML-2012 is available as PCB only, or enclosed in a IP 67 housing. For the connection between the ML-2012 and the sensor(s) The following versions are available:

type	description	remarks
ML 2012-PCB	PCB only	Standard
ML 2012-IP67-CG	Version enclosed in IP-67 housing, incuding 3.6V Lithium battery and GPRS antenna, with Cable gland. Connect your wires yourself	Cable Gland for flexible connections
ML 2012-XX-EA	Same, with external anetenna connector. For better reception/transmission	Recommended in areas with poor GSM Coverage
ML 2012-XX-230	230 Volts AC Power Supply	For Mains powered operation
ML 2012-XX-BT	Battery Powered Model	3.6 Volts Lithium Battery Powered.

The electronics for all these versions are the same. This manual applies to all versions. Only mechanical aspects vary, as well as hardware settings.
Combinations of versions noted in the table above are possible (except battery version and mains version)

Example:

ML 2012-IP67-230-EA-CG is a ML 2012 datalogger, fitted into a IP67-rated housing, with external antenna connection, mains powered, and fitted with cable glands.

3 Getting Started

3.1 Vibration

At all times the ML-2012 must be protected against vibrations. These vibrations can harm the performance of the datalogger. Especially the real time clock can be harmed by long-lasting vibrations

3.1.1 Do's and Don'ts

Do's

- Always provide a dry and clean environment when you open the case of the ML-2012,
- When you open the case, use a philips screwdriver of 2 mm for loosening the screws,
- Protect the datalogger against mechanical stress and vibrations

Don'ts

- Don't try to use a plain screwdriver for loosening the screws, you will damage the screws,
- Avoid touching the PCB directly.

3.2 Inserting the SIMCARD

The wireless data functions will only work when an activated SIM, with a valid subscription is placed in the ML-2012. In the menu the configuration and network settings must also mach to those supplied by the SIM card provider. The pin code of the SIM card must be removed prior to insertion in the data logger. To prevent problems with the SIM card it can be inserted in a mobile phone or GSM data modem. In a Mobile phone or GSM modem the GPRS, SMS and GSM data functionality can be tested.

When you have obtained a SIM-card, you can insert it into the SIM-card-holder.

Beware:

- Remove the PIN code (this can be done with the use of an mobile telephone),
- Check the settings of your mobile provider (see chapter ???),
- Check the settings for communicating via FTP / Email / Native (see chapter ??),
- Check the capability of data communication for your service-provider,
- Make sure the SIM-card is installed correctly, and not upside down. The Oblique side of the card should be visible. (see photo).

Figure 1: Correctly mounted Simcard

Installation of the SIM card needs to be done in a clean and dry environment. Avoid contact with the electronic parts around the SIM card. Remove power before changing or inserting a SIM card.
The same applies to the SD card.

ESD Attention: Although the ML-2012 is designed to withstand certain amounts of electrostatic discharge, it is advised to avoid discharged risks. Especially when the housing is open and the electronic parts are exposed. Please do not touch the PCB if you don't have to. It is strongly recommended to use a earthed wrist-band when touching the PCB.

The datalogger must be handled with care and never exposed to ESD discharges. When installing a sensor or other wiring,make sure there is no power on both devices. ESD discharges could cause invisible damage. Which endangers long term stability and proper operation.

3.3 Power on for the First time

In the factory the datalogger is programmed with the necessary system information. This information is viewable in the menu. The datalogger is ready to use out of the box if the preparations are checked.

- SIM card is inserted,
- SD card is inserted,
- Internal battery, or mains power is connected
- Antenna is connected.

Next, connect your sensors, please consult your sensor's manual for wiring.

3.4 Connect to a PC

OS compatibility: The ML-2012 can be connected to any PC with USB 2.0 running on Microsoft Windows XP, or Windows Vista , Windows 7

Installation procedure for the internal USB adapter for Windows XP is given on the CD.

4 Operating Basics

4.1 Configuration menu

The ML-2012 can be configured by means of a terminal application. On the CD, you'll find a terminal application which is suitable. It is called "YDOC-terminal" .
The menu is comprehensive and easy to use. For each different sensor the same approach is used. Below, one example is given to fully understand the operation of the menu. The example takes you through a configuration from start to final stage. Only a few menu-items are used in this example, for a complete overview of all menu-items, see chapter Reference. All menu items use the same approach which is explained in this example. This example explains only the configuration of the firmware, NOT the wiring. For wiring information see the reference.

Example:

Let's Configure a ML-2012 for operation with the following:

- Analog pressure transmitter 4 .. 20 mA
- CT2X conductivity / temperature sensor (INW)
- FTP data output
- EMAIL data output

First connect logger to PC, describe how to remove the plug and install config cable to the logger. Only the YDOC configcable can be used, normal cables will not fit. You can adapt standard cable by cutting the edges, show in picture.

To Enter the Configuration menu type: Press <Ctrl>A<Shift>M<Ctrl>D

You'll see a screen similar to this :

Running
Configuration Menu OMC-040 Logger Version 0.2 Build 4

```
[0] Run
[1] Date & Time          >> 2011/10/07 12:58:21
[2] System Information   >> 3002389
[3] Configuration Setup  >> Brasil
[4] Configuration Review
[5] Maintenance
>
```

First we like to give this datalogger appropriate identification codes.
So, press 3 <Configuration Setup>

You'll see this screen:

First Rename your Device by Selecting option 1 (General Settings)

```
Configuration Setup

[0] Exit
[1] General settings  >> YDOC
[2] Modem settings
[3] NTP Time update   >> Not Used
[4] Alarm SMS         >> Not Used
[5] SMS Commands      >> Not Used
[6] Internal sensors  >> Not Used
[7] Analog sensors    >> Not Used
[8] Digital sensor    >> Not Used
[9] GSM signal sensor >> Not Used
[A] Serial port 1     >> Not Used
[B] Serial port 2     >> Not Used
[C] Email output      >> Not Used
[D] FTP output        >> Not Used
[E] TCP output        >> Not Used
>
```

After selecting "General Settings" the screen will look like this:

```
General settings

[0] Exit
[1] System Name                        >> YDOC
[2] Data logging interval              >> Normal 00:01:00; Alarm Not Used
[3] Direct Data output on Data Alarm >> Off
[4] Deployment date and time           >> 2011/09/23 20:17:42
[5] Time zone                          >> 2
[T] SD-Card test                       >> Passed
>
```

< General settings>

1. Press 1 and enter the name of your preference
2. Choose your datalog interval. We used 10 minutes, and NO Alarming.
3. Enter the deployment date & time. This can be a time in the future when logger should start working. We will use the actual date & time to start right away.

4. Exit and save changes.
5. Now, the overall configuration is setup and we proceed with the configuration of the sensors and data output.

Next type 7 for Analog sensors

```
Analog sensors

[0] Exit
[1] Port 1 (mA)        >> Not Used
[2] Port 2 (mA)        >> Not Used
[3] Port 3 (V)         >> Not Used
[4] Port 4 (V)         >> Not Used
[T] Analog input test >> Passed
>
```

Choose 1 (mA).

Now the next screen will appear:

```
Analog sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                                >> Analog
[2] Sensor power switch                 >> Disabled
[3] Sample interval                     >> Normal 00:00:01; Alarm Not Used
[4] Port mode                           >> 4-20 mA
[5] Parameter                           >> Analog 1
[6] Parameter value at analog minimum >> 0
[7] Parameter value at analog maximum >> 100
[8] Auto calibrate at restart           >> Off
[R] Remove
>
```

1. Assign a name to the sensor (1: Name)
2. Set the power switch to enabled and enter the warm-up time. (the power switch will supply the sensor with 12 Volts, and will be activated the time you specify, before the measurement is taken)
3. Set the sample interval. We use 10 seconds, to quickly check the sensor's operation. A high range sample interval is no problem for the battery-life, because the sensor will sleep until it's datalog interval is reached. So don't be modest with the sample interval. It gives you great comfort.
4. Set your parameter name
5. Set both maximum and minimum values of your sensor, they must be written on the sensor, or in it's specification sheet.
6. We don't use auto-calibration yet, but it is a powerful tool. Read more about it in the reference. This tool will allow you easy installation on the site.
7. Save and Exit

Your screen will look similar to the one underneath:

```
Analog sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                                >> Upperstream
[2] Sensor power switch                 >> Enabled;
Warm up time 00:00:01
[3] Sample interval                     >> Normal
00:00:10; Alarm Not Used
[4] Port mode                           >> 4-20 mA
[5] Parameter                           >> Waterlevel
[6] Parameter value at analog minimum >> 0
[7] Parameter value at analog maximum >> 100
[8] Auto calibrate at restart           >> Off
[R] Remove
>
```

Now we add the CT2X to the system:
Go to menu-option A <serial port 1> => RS 485 sensors

```
RS485 Sensors

[0] Exit
[1] INW CT2X
[2] INW PT2X old
[3] INW PT2X new
[4] INW PT12
[5] INW TempHion
[6] OMC506
[7] WPD40
>
```

Choose the INW CT2X and set it's Address. To find out the address of the sensor you need to use the INW software The baud rate is 38400 bps.
Choose your sample interval, we choose 10 seconds.

Attention:

Because this is a digital sensor, it takes a little bit more time to measure than an analog sensor. So Don't set the sample interval of digital sensors too short. 1 second is possible, but probably not ¼ sec. Just to be sure we choose 10 sec. Consult the manual of your digital sensor and check the response time. The sample-interval must be larger than the response time of the sensor.

Your screen should look like this:

```
INW CT2X sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                >> INW CT2X
[2] Port settings       >> Port 1; 38400 Baud; RS485; Address 1
[3] Sensor power switch >> Disabled
[4] Sample interval     >> Normal 00:00:10; Alarm Not Used
[5] Temperature         >> Temperature
[6] Pressure            >> Pressure
[7] Conductivity        >> Not Used
[8] Conductivity nLFn   >> Not Used
[R] Remove
>
```

Now your sensors are added to the configuration of the ML-2012.

Next thing is the setup of the data outputs.
Before that, we have to configure the general modem settings for GPRS operation. Consult your GPRS-provider for the correct local settings. In the reference, a table is included with some international GPRS-providers and their settings. These settings might have been changed.

Go to Menu-option 2 <Modem settings>

```
Modem settings

[0] Exit
[1] Modem during sleep   >> Off
[2] Frequency selection
[3] Provider selection
[4] APN Acces point      >> internet
[5] APN User name        >> kpn
[6] APN Password         >> kpn
[7] Dial-in Autorisation >> Off
[S] GSM Signal strength  >> Passed
[T] APN Login test       >> Not Done
>
```

Now we can setup the Email end FTP output
Therefore Go to menu-option:
-C Email output
-D Ftp Output.
Enter your server-settings.
It should look like this:
Email settings

```
[0] Exit
[1] Name                 >> Email
[2] Send interval        >> Normal 01:00:00; Alarm Not Used
[3] Send delay           >> Not Used
[4] SMTP Server          >> smtp.byte.nl
[5] SMTP Port            >> 25
[6] User name            >> rehba01
[7] Password             >> ********
[8] Originator address   >> r.kleine@YDOC.com
[9] Destination address  >> omc@omc-data-online.nl
[A] Subject              >> YDOC upperstream
[R] Remove
[T] EMAIL test           >> Not Done
>
```

Beware:
Some providers strictly check the Originator address. So make sure this address is valid.
.

Now perform a Email test and check if it is working right.

It is strongly recommended to include some internal sensors in the configuration, because of the monitoring of the performance of the datalogger itself. Most users like to keep track of the battery-life for example.

Go To menu-option 6 <internal sensors>

```
Internal sensors

[0] Exit
[1] Name                    >> Internal
[2] Sample interval         >> Normal 00:00:01; Alarm Not Used
[3] Battery Capacity (mAh) >> 17000
[4] Battery replaced        >> Yes
[5] Rest Capacity           >> Rest Capacity
[6] Rest Power              >> Not Used
[7] Processor Temperature   >> Processor Temperature
[8] Voltage                 >> Voltage
[9] Current                 >> Not Used
[A] Max Current             >> Not Used
[B] Min Current             >> Not Used
[C] Average Current         >> Not Used
[D] Free Disk Space         >> Not Used
[E] Operating Cycle         >> Not Used
[R] Remove
>
```

A sample interval of 1 second is fine. All internal sensors are very fast.. Set the “Battery Replaced” to “ Yes”

A sample interval of 1 second is fine. All internal sensors are very fast..
Set the “Battery Replaced” to “ Yes” , only when you installed a new battery.
Select the items you like to be informed about.
See the reference for a complete description of the items.

Now your datalogger is configured and ready to use.
To check your wiring and sensors, you can evaluate the actual values.
To see them press: <Ctrl>A<Shift>V<Ctrl>D

The result should be like this:

```
11/10/07 14:22:04 Actual Values OMC-040 Logger Version 0.2 Build 4
AIN1    Waterlevel                      -25             meters MSL
TMP     Temperature                     20.2            C
PRS     Pressure                        0.2             psi
RCi     Rest Capacity                   100             %
PTi     Processor Temperature           57.4            C
Vi      Voltage                         3.6             V
Ci      Current                         82              mA
```

5 Reference

5.1 Principle of Operation

Your ML-2012 Datalogger is capable of collecting and storing data of multiple sensors. To accomplish this, many tasks are performed. These “tasks” are scheduled and executed on their specified time.
The timing of this process is very important and is determined by the internal scheduler. This scheduler keeps track of all the internal states of the various tasks and assigns processor time to the different tasks. Each tasks is executed on its own interval. To understand more about this, Fist we explain the different intervals.
There are three different intervals:

1) Sample Interval
2) Data Log Interval
3) Send Interval

5.1.1 Sample interval

The sample interval is the interval on which a sample from the sensor is taken (expected). So, measurements from sensors are done at the sample interval. The sample interval is valid ONLY when the device is in the active state. When the datalogger is in sleep-mode, the tasks, triggered by the sample interval will NOT execute.

5.1.2 Data Log interval

This interval determines when a data value, obtained by the sample interval-task, is stored onto the SD Card. This type of interval is ALWAYS valid. So, even when the datalogger is in sleep-mode, it will wake up when the DataLogInterval has reached its count.

5.1.3 Send Interval

The send interval determines the interval on which data is send, via the internal modem. This interval is ALWAYS valid, even if the datalogger is in sleep-mode.

5.1.4 Example

Let’s evaluate the following settings of the datalogger:

- Sample Interval: 5 seconds
- Data Log Interval: 10 minutes
- Send Interval: 3 hours

When the configuration is ready and the user disconnects the USB-Cable;
1. Datalogger is switched into sleep-mode, and current draw is reduced to a minimum level.
2. The Sample interval of 5 seconds is discarded, because this interval is only active when the datalogger is NOT in sleep-mode. So nothing happens until the Data Log interval has reached his count. (So this happens on 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 minutes every hour)
3. When the Data Log Interval count has reached his count, the datalogger will awake from the sleep mode, and will take a sample and stores the data on the SD card. When the sample is taken, the datalogger goes into sleep-mode again. This is repeated, until the time has matched the Send interval. So, in this example, this is 3 hours.

4. When Data Send interval is reached, the datalogger will wake-up, and starts to send the previously collected data (stored on the SD card) to the server. So, in this example, every 10 minutes a sample is taken, and every 3 hours, 18 samples are send.

Note:

So, the datalogger does not perform any averaging. Even if the sample interval is much faster then the data log interval, only one sample is stored.
The use of the sample interval is for evaluating proper behaviour of the system, while the USB is connected. Because in that case, the sample interval is valid, and the user can observe the value's obtained from the sensor in real time. In this case, the user can evaluate these value's every 5 seconds.

5.2 SDI-12

The ML-2012 is provided with a SDI-12 port. This port is connected to port 1 and is shared with the normal RS232 operation. This means that the user has to select whether he wants to use RS232 *or* SDI-12. When SDI-12 is selected, it acts like a SDI-12 recorder and its specific SDI-12 commands are embedded in the driver of the input-sensor. So the user can easily select his sensor and specify its SDI-12-adress. For more information see the description of you SDI-12 sensor.

5.3 SDI-12 Hardware

The SDI-12 standard is a very commonly used interface-standard in the USA. In Europe, it is rarely used. The signal levels are quite different from those of RS232 and RS485. So, you cannot connect a SDI-12 sensor to a RS232 or RS485 port, it won't work. The use of convertors between RS232/485 and SDI-12 is discouraged, because of the high pricing of the convertors and the bad performance (see note).

5.3.1 SDI-12 Wiring

The SDI-12 electrical interface uses the SDI-12 bus to transmit serial data between SDI-12 data recorders and sensors. The SDI-12 bus is the cable that connects multiple SDI-12 devices. This is a cable with three conductors:

1) a serial data line
2) a ground line
3) a 12-volt line

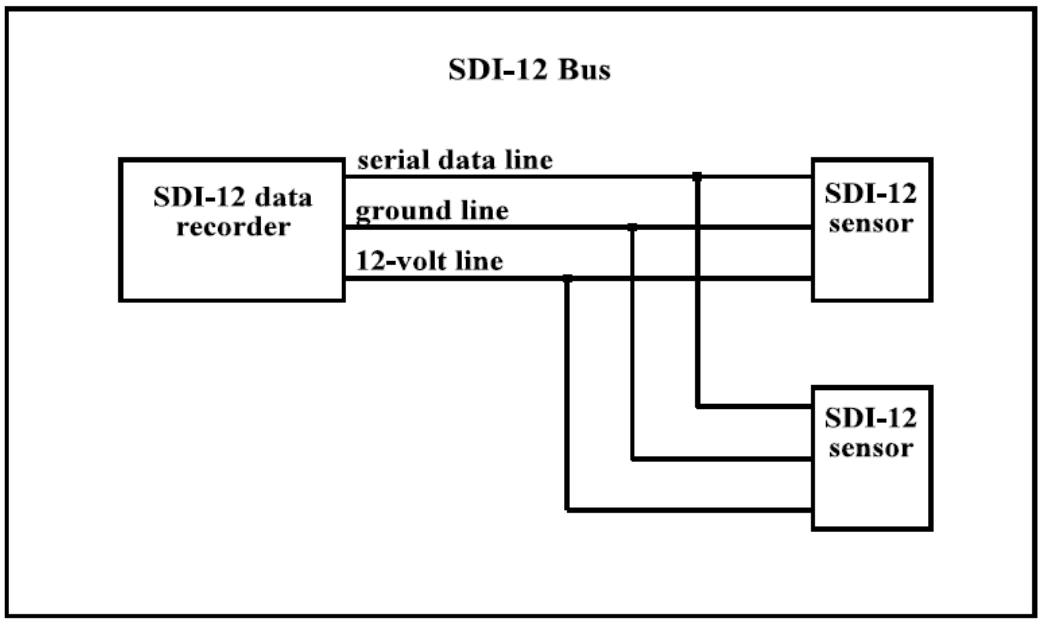


Figure 2: SDI-12 bus

The wiring length between a sensor and the data-recorder must not exceed 60 meters. The maximum number of sensor connected to a SDI-12 bus is limited to 10. The ML2011 is protected against transients on the SDI-12 bus.

5.3.2 SDI-12 Baud Rate and Frame Format

The baud rate for SDI-12 is 1200. Frame format is as follows:

1 start bit
7 data bits, least significant bit transmitted first
1 parity bit, even parity
1 stop bit

Note:

SDI-12 is a half-duplex protocol, so the data-recorder has to switch between transmitting and receiving. A convertor from RS232 ⇔ SDI-12, must perform this task. However, it is not aware of the exact timing of the protocol. Therefore it uses fixed (or configurable) delays to switch between Tx and Rx. After each byte send by the convertor, it waits, during the fixed delay, for another character, and if it doesn't arrive, it switches to Rx. The intelligence needed to perform these tasks is mostly done by a microcontroller inside the convertor, that's the main reason for it's high pricing. This method is doing the job for most cases, but it is not as good as a real SDI-12 port. The real SDI-12 port is aware of the exact protocol-timings and after the last character, it switches to RX-mode immediately, without the delay. Therefore no replies are missing. Your ML-2012 has a true SDI-12 port.

For more information on the SDI-12 protocol: see www.sdi-12.org

5.4 RS232

Your ML-2012 comes with 2 RS232 ports, capable of baudrates of up to 115200 bps (230400 bps on request). The ports are: port 1 and port 2. Port one is shared with the SDI-12 port, and port 2 is shared with a RS485 port. The user can choose any combination he likes, as long as he is using only one at a time. i.e. you cannot use RS232 and RS485 on one port at a time. If a user needs RS232 and RS485 simultaneously, he needs to setup Port 2 also.

5.4.1 A word on RS232 hardware

RS232 is a widely spread interface standard, which uses 3 wires (minimum) for data communication. It is a so called asymmetric interface, that uses one wire for Tx, one for Rx and one for ground. It is called asymmetrical, because it uses only one wire per signal. Therefore its susceptible for interference, and hence, the maximum cable length is limited to 15 meters (depending on baudrate).
A table of baudrates versus cable length is given below:

RS232 cable length according to Texas Instruments	
Baudrate (bps)	**Maximum Cablelength (m)**
19200	15
9600	150
4800	300
2400	900

Please keep in mind these limitation when you design your system.

RS232 is not a bus system, and therefore it is only allowed for one device to be connected to a RS232 port. So, the maximum number of serial devices to connect to your ML-2012 is 2. RS232 sensors should be connected to the datalogger with their signals crossed. That is Rx ⇔ Tx.
We strongly recommend to use RS485 instead of RS232, when cable length exceeds the size, specified in the table above.

5.5 RS485

RS485 is a serial bus-system, which uses 3 wires for its communication. It uses a " differential balanced line", which can span relatively large distances (up to 4,000 feet (1,200 m)). A rule of thumb is that the speed in bit/s multiplied by the length in meters should not exceed 10^8. Thus a 50 meter cable should not signal faster than 2 Mbit/s .
Instead of RS232, RS485 is capable of communicating with more than one device. After all, it is a bus-system.
RS 485 sensors are called "slaves" and must have their unique address. The ML-2012 acts as a master and retrieves the information from the slaves. Only one slave can respond to the requests of the master at a time.
To set up your RS485 sensor for use with the ML-2012, make sure that the address is programmed correctly, and that the sensor address is unique.

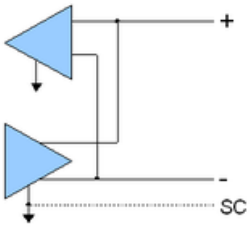


Figure 3: RS485 Wiring

RS485 is often used with Modbus-sensors, and is less susceptible for Electrical interference than RS232.
Your ML-2012 has one RS485 port which is capable of driving multiple sensors (maximum amount of sensors depends on spec's from the manufacturer of the sensor, a practical figure is 10. The maximum amount of slaves, defined by EIA/RS485 is 32). For the exact number of sensors you can connect to your ML-2012 see chapter Firmware Driver limitations
We recommend to use twisted pair cable to connect to the sensors.

Table below gives detailed information about RS485.

RS 485	
Standard	EIA RS-485
Physical Media	Twisted pair
Network Topology	Point-to-point, Multi-dropped, Multi-point
Maximum Devices	32 drivers or receivers
Maximum Distance	1200 metres (4000 feet)
Mode of Operation	Differential signaling
Maximum Baud Rate	100 kbit/s - 10 Mbit/s
Voltage Levels	-7 V to +12 V
Mark(1)	Positive Voltages (B-A > +200 mV)
Space(0)	negative voltages (B-A < -200 mV)
Available Signals	Tx+/Rx+, Tx-/Rx- (Half Duplex)
	Tx+, Tx-, Rx+, Rx- (Full Duplex)
Connector types	Not specified.

5.6 Analog Inputs

The ML-2012 is equipped with four galvanic isolated inputs, to prevent the ML-2012 from affecting other devices. The input signal must be a 4..20 mA current loop. The impedance of the system is very low (15 ohms)

5.6.1 Galvanic Isolation

Some applications require that there be no direct electrical connection between the sensor and the system electronics. These applications require galvanic isolation in order to protect the sensor, the system, or both. The system electronics may need to be protected from high voltages at the sensor. Or, in applications requiring intrinsic safety, the sensor excitation and power circuitry may need to be isolated to prevent sparks or the ignition of explosive gases that could be caused by a fault condition.

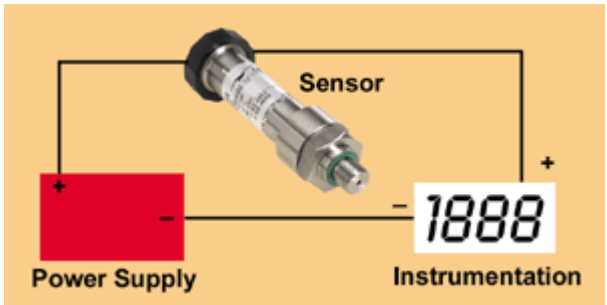
5.6.2 Principle of operation

The galvanic isolation feature of the ML2012 is enabled by the use of high linearity optocouplers. The primary (or "hot") side of the circuit is powered by the current-loop. The secondary side is powered by the internal power-supply of the ML-2012.

Attention:Because the primary side is driven by the outside current-loop, it can NOT be used with currents less than 4 mA . So Do NOT connect a signal with a 0..20 mA range. The input-circuit will fail in the range 0..4 mA.
The input is sensitive for polarity, so Don't reverse-connect your sensor to the ML2012.

5.6.3 Loop Powered Devices

Some devices don't need a power supply, but take their power from the current loop. But the primary circuit of the ML-2012 does NOT provide power for this. In this case, you need the power switch to provide the energy for the current-loop. Consult the manual of the loop-powered device you like to connect, and use the positive side of the power switch for the power supply. The negative side of the power switch needs to be connected to the negative side of the optocoupler. But the disadvantage is, that you loose galvanic isolation. If you want to maintain the galvanic isolation, use an additional power-supply.
In most cases the ML-2012 is connected to a device with an active outputsignal, so there will be no problems connecting it. If you have questions about interfacing your device with the ML-2012, contact your YDOC-dealer.



5.7 Digital inputs

The ML-2012 is equipped with 4 digital inputs. These inputs are interrupt-driven what means that they activate the datalogger to wake up when sleeping, and that a signal-change on the input is never missed. So, these inputs are ideal to use for counting events. (like the pulses from an energy-meter).
The signal level needs to be zero volts and 3.6 volts ("0"level and "1" level). The inputs are "5 Volts tolerant" So standard 5 Volts signals are also OK. Any other voltage needs to be adapted to the right range, before connecting.
The user can select whether the input has to be "pull-up"or "pull down"

5.7.1 Pull up type

The pull up type of input means that there is an internal resistor mounted between the input and the Vcc Power supply. So, when NO signal is connected, the input will be logical high. This type of inputs is very convenient for use with "open collector"systems or "NPN outputs"

5.7.2 Pull down type

The pull up type of input means that there is an internal resistor mounted between the input and the ground. So, when NO signal is connected, the input will be logical low. This type of inputs is very convenient for use with "active output" systems or "PNP outputs"

5.8 Coil input

Input #4 is a special digital input. It is a so called "coil input". This is a very sensitive digital input. From point of functionality, the input is exact the same as the other inputs, but electrically there are differences. While the normal digital ports use the 0, 5 Volts levels (or 0, 3.6 Volts) the coil input uses very low signal levels, of only a couple of millivolts. This input is used for devices with this "energy less" system.

Attention: The coil input of the ML2012 is so sensitive that a short piece of unconnected wire, is enough to let the ML-2012 "pick up" signals from the environment. Be aware of this, and use a shielded cable. The reception of RF-signals can lead to problems with the performance of the system. The coil-input can demand very much processing power, in case of reception of RF-signals.

The coil input is very convenient when used with water meters with a passive coil output.

5.9 Firmware Upgrade

The ML-2012 is equipped with a bootloader, which enables the firmware upgrade feature.
Firmware upgrading allows a user to overwrite the internal firmware of the datalogger with a (newer) updated version of the firmware. Firmware upgrading can be done by using:

- USB connection
- Wireless via GPRS
- Via Comport

5.9.1 When to use Firmware upgrades.

Normally, a user never uses this feature, as long as he is satisfied with the performance of the system.
In time however, the need for additional features may arise. For example, a new serial sensor is introduced on the market and a customer wants to connect this sensor to the ML-2012. When YDOC has extended the firmware to support that sensor, a new version of the firmware is released. After the user has performed the firmware upgrade, his “old” ML-2012, now supports the new sensor. Normally, when the system is running fine, and no additional requests exists, we recommend NOT to perform a firmware-upgrade.

5.9.2 Firmware upgrade procedure

How to perform a firmware upgrade:

- First download the latest version of the firmware from your YDOC-Dealer.
- Use the menu and select the option “ Maintenance”.
- Follow instructions from the menu.
- Use “Y-Modem protocol” to send the new firmware to the datalogger.
- When these steps are completed, the new firmware is active.

We recommend the use of the USB-connection over the wireless function. This is because of possible drop outs in communication. When a firmware upgrade procedure is interrupted, the upgrade will fail, but the unit continues to operate, with the previous version. The USB- connection is faster and more reliable.

5.9.3 Firmware upgrade over the air

It is also possible to perform a firmware upgrade over the air. For this you must use the software-package “terminal link”. It allows you to modify or upgrade your datalogger from remote. For more information consult your local ydoc dealer.

5.10 Alarming

In some circumstances, normal data-logging is not sufficient for managing your process. For keeping track of certain, often critical, conditions, the ML-2012 is equipped with direct alarming options. Alarming-limits and hysteresis are used to manage these special events. The table below shows the different types of alarming-limits.

Alarm Limit	Description	Remarks
Low Low	Alarm level for lowest value	This alarm level is reached when the datalogger encounters a value which is lower than the low-low Limit, this is the 2nd and most urgent state of alarming. This type of alarming is used for very rare and critical conditions (often called STOP level).
Low	Alarm level for low value	This alarm level is reached when the datalogger encounters a value which is Lower than the Low Limit, but Higher than the Low-Low Limit. This is the first stage of alarming. (often called WARNING level)
High	Alarm Value for high value	This alarm level is reached when the datalogger encounters a value which is higher than the high Limit, but lower than the High-High Limit. This is the first stage of alarming. (often called WARNING level)
High High	Alarm level for highest value	This alarm level is reached when the datalogger encounters a value which is higher than the high-high Limit, this is the 2nd and most urgent state of alarming. This type of alarming is used for very rare and critical conditions (often called STOP level).

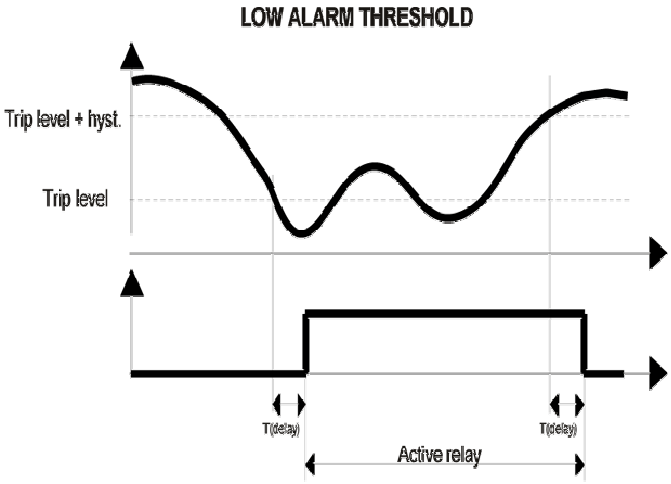
5.10.1 Alarming - principal of operation

When a datalogger is running and a measurement is out of boundary, the datalogger will immediately switch over the alarm sample interval. So the first time a –out of boundary-value will be detected is at the normal data-log interval and from this moment on, the datalogger will increase its sample interval to the alarm-sample interval. The “alarm sample delay” determines what happens next. If this value is equal to zero, action is taken immediately. If the sample interval delay is 1, the logger will wait for one more alarming cycle upon taking action. If the alarm interval delay is 2, it will take 2 cycles, etc.
When this alarm-state is entered, the datalogger will add the ‘*A’ data modifier to the data-records. The user has the following options for the requested action:

1) Alarm log (log a alarm level)
2) Alarm SMS (send an SMS to cell phone)
3) Alarm Email
4) Alarm TCP
5) Alarm FTP

So, when the conditions of alarming are met (data value out of bounds and the alarm sample delay is expired) one or more of these actions can take place.

Note:
The alarm log is a log of synoptically data into an S-record. The data modifier *A is automatically placed into the D-records.
So, the entry of an alarm state is NOT affected by a hysteresis. Hysteresis is only used for switching back to the normal mode. The amount of hysteresis has an effect on the “sensibility” of the alarming.
It is strongly advised to use a certain amount of hysteresis to prevent from multiple alarming warnings. The amount of hysteresis is determined by experience and information from the sensor.



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5.10.2 Firmware Driver limitations

The ML-2012 Datalogger is equipped with various drivers, for several tasks. The number of total drivers is limited to 16. This means you can choose maximum 16 drivers from all the drivers available. Each driver can handle (collect or send) a number of parameters. The total number of parameters is limited to 64. So, theoretically, the ML-2012 can handle up to 16 sensors with each 4 parameters. But in this case there is no output possible. In most cases two or tree drivers are needed for minimum operation. (internal driver, tcp output-driver, or email-driver). When a user has an additional analog sensor, that will take a driver as well.

Example:
A user wants to connect a large number of INW CT2X sensors. This sensor measures temperature and conductivity. So each sensor "uses" two parameters. Also he likes to send the data via FTP, and he enables the following internal sensors: Rest Capacity, Battery Voltage, Current.
So, besides the Sensor drivers there are 2 drivers needed:

- Internal Driver
- Output Driver

So the maximum number of Sensor-drivers is : 16 – 2 = 14
So there are 14 Sensor-drivers left for use with the CT2x sensors.
The total number of parameters is : 14 * 2 + 3= 31
So the number of parameters is no problem (31 < 64)
He can connect 14 CT2X sensors max.

5.10.3 Power Switch Limitations

The Power Switch is capable of powering sensors up to 200 mA. The output voltage is 12 Volts DC.

5.10.4 Modem

The modem inside the ML-2012 (the smallest modem in the world, @ the moment this manual is written), is capable of GPRS and GSM communications. It has quad band support, so it can be used worldwide.
For selecting the proper frequency band, use the "modem settings" in the configuration menu. In most cases GPRS communication is requested, so use a GPRS enabled SIM-card to inhibit this operation. Consult your local telecom provider for the right SIM-Card and – settings. If GSM communication is requested, use a GSM-DATA subscription. GSM communication is suitable for modem dial in communication. We strongly advise to activate this option in the SIM cards used in the logger. This is often used to re-configure a logger, remotely, or to monitor actual values. In most cases, normal GPRS communication is sufficient for the operation of the datalogger.

5.10.5 Modem Firmware Upgrade

The modem inside the ML 2011 is equipped with the latest firmware-version available. There is no need for upgrading the software, even in the near future, we don't expect this to be needed. But just in the unlikely event of the need of a modem firmware, it is possible to do so. This can be done with the modem mounted on the board. (in circuit programming). The procedure of upgrading modem firmware is not covered in this manual. For more information, consult your local YDOC dealer.

5.11 SD Card

The SD Card used with the ML-2012 is a SANDISK 2GB type Card. It is Formatted in FAT 32, and is compatible for use with a PC. Don't use other cards than this type, because the performance of the datalogger may be harmed. (This is because of the speed of the SD-Card, and even the low power performance can be affected by using a slower card). The contents of the card may be read on a PC by using a card adaptor, or can be downloaded from the card, by using the menu-option "Data-download". We recommend not to remove SD card from the logger.

5.11.1 Insertion of the SD Card

At the factory, the SD-card is already installed, but when the cards need to be re-inserted, pay attention to the orientation of it. It should be inserted with the (gold-plated) terminals up. (see photo below)

FOTO

5.11.2 Data Format

The ML-2012dataformat uses different records for data output. There are two types of data records:

- D-records
- S-records

Header:

In every log file, first a header is transmitted. This header contains all information about the data following in the next records. The syntax of the header is;

<'L'> <';'> [<Parameter Code> <';'> < Parameter Name > <';'> < Parameter Unit> <';'>]

This means that the line starts with a 'L' character, followed by a semicolon. Then the code, name and unit of the parameter. This last 3 elements must be repeated for each logged parameter.

Example header:

```
L;RCi;Rest Capacity;%;PTi;Processor
Temperature;C;Vi;Voltage;V;AVGCi;Average Current;mA;0Ci;0perating
Cycle;sec;S%;GSM Signal;%;MAXCi;Max Current;mA
```

So the header consists of these elements:

1. L
2. Parameter Code
3. Parameter Name
4. Parameter Unit
5. ;

Parameter Code:

An abbreviation of the full Parameter name. This code exists of maximum 7 characters.
All characters are allowed except ';' this is reserved for a separator

Parameter Name:
The name of the logged parameter. It may be up to 31 characters long

Parameter Unit:
The unit representing the physical dimensions of the measurement. May be up to 15 characters long.

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5.11.3 D-Records

Most of the data is logged into D-records. D-records stands for Data records. The syntax of this record is;

<'D'> <';'>,<Timestamp> <';'> [<Parameter Code> <';'> < Parameter Value >[<Data Modifier>] <';'>]

So, the D-record consists of a 'D' character followed by a timestamp, and after that , one or more series of parameter code and parameter name.
So the D-record consists of these elements:

1. D
2. Parameter Code
3. Parameter Value
4. Optional Data Modifier
5. ;

Parameter Code:
An abbreviation of the full Parameter name. This code exists of maximum 7 characters.
All characters are allowed except ';' this is reserved for a separator

Parameter value:
The numeric value of the measurement. Together with the information from the header this forms the measurement.

Example Data-record(s):

```
D;110928030200;RCi;95.8;PTi;50.1;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;71;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;71
D;110928030300;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.3;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;71;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;72
D;110928030400;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.5;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;72;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;72
D;110928030500;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.1;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;72;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;54
D;110928030600;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.1;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;54;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;72
```

System-records

The System-records are used to log system related information. So system-records do not contain normal measurements. A system-record is made, when an awkward situation is encountered. For instance, when a sensor is not replying to a request from the logger. System-records are used for monitoring system-performance. The syntax of an S-record is:

<'S'> <';'>,<Timestamp> <';'> [<System Message> <';'> < Additional System Message> <';'>]

So, the S-record consists of a 'S' character followed by a timestamp, and after that , one or more series of parameter code and parameter name.
So the S-record consists of these elements

1. S
2. System Message
3. Additional System Message
4. ;

System Message:
A short and comprehensive message to explain the type of problem encountered

Additional System Message:
Some more information on the exception

Example S-records:

```
S;11092222020054;CFG_RESET
S;11092222020054;CFG_CHANGED;Brasil_3002389
S;11092222021124;MODEM_WDT;STATE 10
```

5.11.4 Data Modifiers

Normally a data value, presented in the D-records are recorded without Data Modifiers, but in case of a malfunction, or rare circumstances, a Data Modifier is added to the data value. See table below:

Data Modifier	Description	Remarks
*T	Timeout	The sensor did not provide the datalogger with a data value, and the timeout has expired. The previous datavalue is recorded, with the addition of this exception.
*I	Data Invalid	The datalogger, did receive a data value from the sensor, but it was out of boundary. This exception is very rare
*A	Alarm Value	The datalogger has received a value, which is outside the limits of the particular parameter.

5.12 Transmission of the logfile

When data is sent to the receiver (by means of email, ftp, or tcp) the user can choose which records he wants to use as output. So a user can decide to output only D-records to the data presentation-server (by means of tcp) and, for example, the system records to his private email. In this case, only in case of bad performance of the datalogger, an email with system information is send. This is because S-records are written by the datalogger only in case of special events. Examples of these events are: SD-Card failures, A change of configuration, a timeout of a sensor, a retry of sending data via the modem.

Here an example of an email with S and D records;

```
L;RCi;Rest Capacity;%;PTi;Processor
Temperature;C;Vi;Voltage;V;TMP;Temperature;C;PRS;Pressure;psi
S;1109222020054;CFG_RESET
S;1109222020054;CFG_CHANGED;Brasil_3002389
S;1109222021124;MODEM_WDT;STATE 10
D;1109222030000;RCi;99;PTi;59.5;Vi;3.6;TMP;22.1;PRS;15
```

5.13 Input-drivers

Input-drivers obtain data from sensors. Various sorts of sensors an be connected to the datalogger. When a sensor needs a “warm-up time” the power output switch can be used to power the sensor before the measurement is taken. The maximum time of a power delay is 5 minutes

Note:
The Power Switch output is consuming a lot of power, so try to minimize this. Consult the manual of the sensor for warm up times. A warm up time of 5 minutes is possible and can be used in rare situations, but the battery-life will be shortened enormously. In such rare cases, consult you local YDOC-supplier for a calculation of battery-life, before exploiting your datalogger.

5.13.1 Analog sensors

The analog inputs are calibrated inputs which are factory-calibrated. The electrical specifications are listed below. The ADC converter is a 12 bit type and software algorithms are used to obtain the most accurate result.

Input	Range	Accuracy	Impedance
1	4 – 20 mA	< 0.25%	15 Ohm
2	4 – 20 mA	< 0.25%	15 Ohm
3	4 – 20 V	< 0.25%	15 Ohm
4	4 – 20 V	< 0.25 %	15 Ohm

5.13.2 Digital sensors

Rain Gauge

Most rain gauges are based upon the "reed contact" principle. The rain gauge has an internal bucket with a very precise volume. It is constructed to tip over when it reaches a specified amount of water. The water is drained and while the bucked was turning, a magnet triggered a magnetic switch, a so called "reed contact" So, the rain gauge itself works like a passive switch. The datalogger has a special input to trigger on these events. Even when the datalogger is sleeping, the event of a tipping bucked is never missed. The datalogger uses a so called "interrupt-input" to make this possible. To connect a rain-gauge, use this interrupt input and connect the other site of the rain gauge to the 3V6 output.

Note:
The digital input offers the most energy-friendly measurements available. This is because the datalogger is allowed to sleep most of the time, and only capture the events of the digital interrupt (e.g. the tipping bucket of a rain gauge). In the situation where only one digital sensor is used, the battery is probably going to last much longer than any other measurement. For safety-reasons a user can include some internal measurements in the configuration, to allow monitoring of the performance of the system. Those data-records are send normally.

Example configuration Rain Measurement

Here an example is shown for a tipping Bucket Rain Gauge, and how to set it up in the datalogger.
The Rain-gauge should be connected to the "Digital input"
Underneath the menu for this input is shown.

```
Digital sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                >> Digital
[2] Sample interval     >> Normal 00:00:01; Alarm 00:00:01
[3] Pulses per unit     >> 5
[4] Pulse counter value >> 189
[5] Pulse counter reset >> Disabled
[6] Counter             >> Counter
[7] Quantity            >> rainperhour
[8] Rate (unit/h)       >> Rate (unit/h)
[R] Remove
>
```

First, change the name "Digital" into a more comprehensive one. We use "Rain" here.

The menu-item "pulses per unit" is very important and converts the input pulses into a physical value.
It is advised to test the hardware first, before proceeding to selecting the right settings for bucket-size etc. Therefore leave this value (1) and test your sensor first.
To test , just connect it, and apply a known amount of pulses tot the datalogger. You can verify this count with the command CTRL_A –V- CTRL_D. When this is correct you can proceed to set up your rain-gauge.

Now you have to enter the physical details of your rain-gauge.
i.e. when your rain-gauge has a tipping bucket with a size of 0.2 mm rain, it will take five buckets for 1 mm rain. So, in this case the value 5 has to be entered for the "pulses per unit".
You can reset the counter-value, caused by the previous test, if you like. You can do this by entering zero into the pulse counter value.
If you like to automatically reset the counter-value at midnight , use option 5.

PARAMETERS.
There are three parameters for using the digital input.:

Counter

This is the most important parameter. It's a plain counter that counts every single pulse, and keeps on counting forever. The maximum count value is: 4294967295 (2^32) It will reset to 0 when it reaches this count.
The counter is working at all times, even at sleep mode. When the battery is replaced, this value is NOT lost, and is resuming after replacement of the battery.

Quantity

Quantity is the difference between the actual counter-value and the previous counter-value. So, when your data-log interval is set to 10 minutes, this parameter shows you the amount of pulses per 10 minutes. Every log-interval, this count is reset to zero.

Important!
So, when you use "Actual values" keep in mind that the parameter "quantity" is a running value. It will increase during the interval. And what you see at that particular moment is NOT the value that will be stored on the SD card. This value could lead you to incorrect assumptions!!!

Rate

The parameter Rate is defined as the time between the last two pulse applied to the datalogger, scaled to one hour.
For rain-measurement, the parameter rate can be used for calculating "rain intensity". It allows you to differentiate a rain-shower from drizzling rain.
Example:
So, when two pulses, with a delay of 5 seconds between them, are send to the datalogger, and every pulse represents 0.2 mm rain, the rate is: 1 mm per 25 seconds = 144 mm / hour

Important:
So, also this parameter is a "running value", it extrapolates the rainfall in the next hour , based upon an actual situation. So keep this in mind.

5.14 Power supply, power connections, backup power, power consumption & Battery Life

The ML-2012 is designed to work on various sorts of power supplies

5.14.1 Connection of 8 – 30 V power

Any voltage between 8V and 30V.
Some ripple is allowed.(<200mV p-p) E.g. 12V battery with solar panel.

Pay attention to “unloaded” Solar Panels. When you connect two solar panels (12 Volts) in series, and you Don’t connect the batteries, the voltage may drift above 30 Volts. We recommend to use a 12 Volts system, in case of solar-powered systems.

5.14.2 Internal RTC backup battery

The ML-2012 contains an internal battery to keep the internal real-time-clock running. The lifetime of the battery is at least 10-20 years, so this battery requires no exchange during the lifetime of the datalogger The battery is a coin cell and is soldered to the printed circuit board.

5.14.3 Power consumption & Battery Life

The ML-2012 is equipped with an internal power monitor. During the active mode of the datalogger, this power monitor, keeps track of the power consumption of the device. When the device is going into sleep-mode, a fixed value is used to calculate the power consumption. Both are calculated and offer a fairly accurate measurement of the power consumption. Unfortunately, The behaviour of batteries are, in practice, much more complicated than the calculation made inside the datalogger. So, the capacity, written on the back of the battery is only a typical value. Things like: Shelf life, ambient temperature, current draw, peak current draw, affect the performance of the battery.

Therefore, we strongly advise to use the measurements regarding battery life as an indication only. We also recommend to replace the battery, fairly above 0%. If you want the best performance and the most optimized settings for your particular measurement location, contact the supplier of the Battery (www.saftbatteries.com) . They can provide you more specific details and advise on your application. You can provide them information by sending them a bit of previously measured data, for analysis. When you have received the advise, you probably decrease the value of “Battery Capacity” in the configuration setup, to a bit lower value than the default (17 Ah)

5.15 Pin Description

5.15.1 Analog Inputs (pin 1 to 4)

Analog Input 1 to 4

These are Current-inputs, with an input impedance of 15 ohms. The range is 4 .. 20 mA. The circuits are equipped with over current-protection. To use these inputs, connect a current source between the positive input (+) and negative input (-) . There is no galvanic relation to the ground. Your current source will be “floating” .

5.15.2 Ground

There are some terminals which hold ground level, This provides both sensor-ground and battery ground. For your convenience, these terminals are connected to multiple pads on the connector PCB, because every single sensor will need his own ground. You can connect multiple sensors. When more connections are needed, just connect a wire from thereand put the additional connections in parallel.

5.15.3 SPI CLK, SPI MISO & SPI MOSI

These are for future use. We at YDOC, are busy making extra option modules. This is a way to expand the functionality of your ML-2012. A future module may be an additional comport(s) or GPS module. Contact your local YDOC dealer for the latest information.

5.15.4 RS 485 A & B

These are the pins for RS485 communication. Use these pins together with a ground signal. These signals are ESD-protected by the driver-circuit. The signal levels are according to the *TIA/EIA-485* Standard.

5.15.5 Power Switch

This is an output to drive one ore more sensors. It holds a level of 12 Volts and is capable of driving up to 200 mA.

5.15.6 VBAT +

This is the main power supply input for the board. The level is 3.6 Volts.
Note: This signal is NOT the same as the internal 3.6 volts level. The power-supply circuit converts this level to the fixed, internal, 3.6 Volts level. This voltage level is allowed to be between 0.8 volts and 5 Volts. We strongly recommend to use a 3.6 Volts Power source only. The actual voltage on this pin is monitored by the firmware. It is called " Primary input Voltage". Also the current , flowing through the 2 wires, is monitored, and is called " Primary input Current".

5.15.7 RX & TX COM 1 & Com 3

These are the pins for RS232 communications. Use these pins together with ground. Al pins are protected against ESD. Voltage levels are according RS232 standard.

5.15.8 RX3 & TX3

These are pins for serial communications with an option-module. These pins are NOT protected for ESD, and may NOT be used for connection to outside sensors. The voltage levels are TTL and not RS232. (0.. 5 Volts) The logical levels are NOT inverted, like the RS232 ones, so a logical level is directly interpreted by the microcontroller. These signals are for future use, with option-modules. We recommend NOT to use them yet.

5.15.9 SDI-12 Hi

This is the in/out terminal for SDI-12 communication. It is protected against overvoltage. Use this terminal together with ground. See www.sdi-12.org for more information.

5.15.10 Digital input

This is a interrupt-driven input, with an internal pull-down resistor. To use it, connect a switch between the 3V6 and this terminal. It is suitable for energy meters, water meters and rain-gauges.

5.15.11 +3V6

This is a power output. It is used to power external sensors or a potentiometer. It has a voltage of 3.6 Volts and is capable of driving up to 100 mA.

5.15.12 RTC 512 / ON OFF EXT

At the factory this terminal is used for calibration of the RTC. For the user it is used to drive a option-module. This terminal is not capable of actually driving a module, but it is used for signalling the on/off state of the module. This terminal is for "internal" use.

5.15.13 Digital input:

This is an interrupt driven input.

5.15.14 Antenna placement and field strength

An antenna is required for GPRS and GSM operation. Normally you will require a dual-band antenna suitable for 900 MHz and 1800 MHz.
Note that the ML-2012-II can also operate with 900 MHz only, where 1800 MHz is not available. In this case a 900MHz antenna will fulfil.

Depending on local field strength a simple whip antenna direct connected to the ML-2012 will work, or a better antenna and/or better antenna placement might be required.

5.15.15 Field strength

You can monitor the actual field strength through the configuration software(menu). The field strength may vary on atmospheric conditions, so we recommend you to make sure that the indication is maximized at installation
The field strength may also vary on the growth of vegetation (trees tend to block the signal). We also recommend configuring the ML-2012 in such a way that the GPRS field strength is recorded. In this way you can get an early warning when the field strength gets low.

What to do to get a better field strength signal;

- Make sure the antenna is mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Note there are antennas (whip antennas) that require a metal surface below the antenna; others (dipole antennas) do not.
- Make sure that all connectors on the antenna and antenna cable are tightened and free of moisture.
- Make sure the antenna is in vertical position; as the GSM and GPRS radio signals are vertically polarize, the antenna should be vertical positioned for maximum performance.
- Do not place the antenna near metal surfaces or structures. Be aware that various building structures contain metal (e.g. steel mesh as reinforcement for concrete).
- Place the antenna outdoors.
- Identify the nearest GSM tower of your provider. Place the antenna in a location that provides a free line-of-sight to the tower.
- If you can not identify the nearest GSM tower of your provider, place the antenna on a higher position; generally, higher is better.
- Use good quality (low-loss) antenna cables. Generally, the thicker the cable, the better.
- Avoid unnecessary adaptors and connectors in the antenna cable, as every "joint" cause a significant signal loss (0.5 to 1 dB).
- Use an antenna with a higher antenna gain. (simple stubby antennas can have a gain of -9db, a rod antenna can have an antenna gain of 0 or 4 dB or higher; Note that the allowed radio power is limited to 1W/2W. An antenna with a higher gain is only allowed when this only compensates for the cable and connector losses). Directional antennas can have a very high gain in just one direction, and are normally not allowed. (is dit wel waar, wij passen ze namelijk wel to in remote areas)
- Seal your antenna-connector with vulcanising tape, to prevent from oxidation

5.15.16 SIM card Compatibility

Make sure the SIM you intend to use is compatible with your network and the pin code protection is disabled.

6 Safety

Don't work on the wiring of the ML 2012 when Powered from mains.

6.1 Power supply

The datalogger is protected against reversed polarity of the battery power. The mains power supply is protected by a 4AT fuse type TR5.

6.2 ESD

The ML-2012 datalogger is equipped with a ESD (Electronic Static Discharge) protection on all “outside world” leads. i.e. comports and analog inputs etc. Though it is designed to withstand a certain amount of electrical discharge (human body model) it is strongly advised to take precautions while operating or servicing the datalogger.

7 Maintenance and Repair

7.1 RTC Lithium Battery replacement

The battery of the ML-2012 Datalogger is designed to last for the lifetime of the instrument. It should not be necessary to replace this battery. If it has to b replaced anyhow, it has to be done by a YDOC-certified dealer.

7.2 Recalibration

Calibration of the datalogger has been performed while manufacturing. YDOC guarantees the calibration to last for 2 years. However in most cases the calibration will last for the lifetime of the instrument.
Calibration is important for high accuracy measurements, and in situations where time stamping is very important. The logger has a NTP-time-synchronize option, which is selectable by the user (see Chapter??) The parts of the datalogger that could need re-calibration are:

- Analog inputs
- Real time clock

For most applications, the analog inputs are sufficiently accurate, and need no re-calibration for the lifetime of the instrument. But in special cases, where the user demands a high precision measurement, the analog interface may be re-calibrated after that period. High temperature deviations and harsh environment are factors that needed to be considered. Please contact your local supplier for more information on recalibration needs and –support.
The real time clock is also calibrated during the manufacturing process, and has a very good long life stability (see spec. sheet). Also, when operating in a harsh environment, the need for a recalibration can be applicable. YDOC can perform overall calibrations any time you like.

7.3 XRAY

In the uncommon event of exposure to XRAY, extra precautions are needed. When the device is shipped many times, and is scanned for a security check, the analog input calibration will be harmed. Although the level of radiation is very low, the datalogger can be harmed if the number of times that it is exposed to radiation exceeds 10 . What will happen is that the analog interface will drift outside it's spec's. As a precaution the user can shield his device, with a metal can, to prevent from damage.
Normally, the impact of these security-scans are very low and cause no problems.

8 Environment and disposal

The ML-2012 is manufactured in compliance with the RoHS directive (Reduction of Hazardous Substances) EU directive 2002/95/EC, which means in popular terms that the product is “lead-free”.

When the ML-2012 is taken out of service, dispose the ML-2012 in accordance to the local regulations at the time the product is disposed.

Regulations for disposal of batteries may be different. Remove the batteries and dispose them in accordance to the local regulations for batteries

Specifications

Power Supply			
Protection	Power reverse polarity protection		
Input Range	0.8 ~ 5 Vdc (Battery powered)	9 .. 30 VDC (DC Power Input)	230VAC (Power input)
Type of Power	Battery	DC /Solar	Mains Powered
Power Consumption *	Sleep mode	Operating mode	Send mode
	360 uW 100 uA @ 3.6 Volts	180 mW 50 mA @3.6 Volts	~1 Watt ~ 300 mA @ 3.6 Volts
General Enviroment			
Temperature	Operating: -30 ~ + 75 ℃; Storage -40 ~ +85 ℃		
Humidity	5 ~ 100 % RH		
IP Protection	IP 67		
Operation			
Batterylife	up to 4 years; consult user manual for more information		
Configuration Programming	Via USB port ; no special software needed; uses hyperterminal or other terminal program		
Data Retrieval	Manually exchange micro SD-card; Automatic via GPRS (Email / FTP / Native protocol) Via USB-Connection by means of a Computer (Windows)		
Alarming	On pre-defined thresholds of measurements; Via SMS, Email		
PowerSwitch	Internal voltage convertor for supplying remote sensors ; 200 mA @ 12 Volts		
System			
CPU	ARM Cortex M3		
Clock Frequency	72 Mhz		
Watchdog	Yes		
RTC(Real Time Clock)	Yes, internally calibrated; accuracy < 100 ppm; Battery Backuped		
FLASH Memory	512 KB		
SRAM	64 KB		
NVRAM	84 bytes , battery backup, data valid up to 20 years		
Analog inputs	12 bits		
Temperature sensor	Yes		
Power Sensor	Yes, Monitors power consumption, rest-capacity of battery		
Expansion Bus	One, for optional modules. Extra I/O, GPS, future functionality		
USB port	USB 2.0 full speed interface		
Sample Frequency	max 4 Hz		
Datalog Frequency	max 4 Hz		
Rohs Compliant	Yes		
Analog Inputs			
Number of Channels	4		
Resolution	12 bits		
Input type	4 ~ 20 mA (Optically Isolated)		
Memory Card			
Type	micro-SD		
Capacity	2 GB		
Filesystem	FAT 32		
Communication Ports			
SER1	RS232; TxD, RxD; Non-isolated;Enhanced ESD Specification: ±15kV Human Body Model;		
	Speed: 115200 bps max. (230kbps on request)		
	RS485		
	SDI12		
SER2	RS232; TxD, RxD; Non-isolated;Enhanced ESD Specification: ±15kV Human Body Model;		
	Speed: 115200 bps max. (230kbps on request)		
Counter input			
Type	Four Digital input 0 ~ 3.6 Volts; Internal pull up & down; 50 kHz max. storage of value in Non Volatile Ram, even after battery replacement.One input is coil input (high sensitive mV range)		
GPRS / GSM Modem			
Frequency Range	Quad Band EGSM 850 / 900 / 1800 / 1900 MHz		
Capabilities	GPRS / GSM / FTP / EMAIL / SMS		
GPS			
GPS Option Module	Option: not included . See manual		
Dimensions			
D x H x H	120 mm x 130 mm x 80 mm		
Weight			
Netto Weight	??		

* The Power consumption in sleep mode is when Datalogger is idle, and no tasks performing. Only the RTC is running
When configured for galvanic isolation , the power consumption will increase with 450uA

Current Consumption @ Vbat 3,6 Volt

subject	value	remarks
Datalogger Low power	< 100 uA	
Modem sleep	2 mA	Needs good GSM signal
Datalogger Active	65 mA	
FTP Mail Transfer	300 mA	Needs Good GPRS signal

9 EU Declaration of Conformity

EC Type Declaration of Conformity

Your Data Our Care V.O.F.
Sportmark 132
1355 KJ Almere
www.ydoc.biz
info@ydoc.biz

We,

Your Data Our Care

declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

Type ML-2012 Industrial GPRS Datalogger

to which this declaration relates in conformity with the following European, harmonized and published standards at date of this declaration:

EN 61326-1:2006
EN 61000-6-1:2001
EN61000-6-3:2001

following the provisions of the Directives:

EMC directive 89/336/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC
LVD directive 73/23/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC

Almere, 11-9-2012

1	1

R. Kleine
Technical Director

Signature:

This Declaration of Conformity is suitable to the European Standard EN 45014 *General Criteria for supplier's Declaration of Conformity*. The basis for the criteria has been found in international documentation, particularly in ISO/IEC, Guide 22, 1982, *Information on manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity with standards or other technical specifications.*

This declaration is a EC Type Declaration of Conformity as referenced in article 10.1 of EC directive 89/336/EEC *The EMC-directive* and as in Appendix III.B of EC directive 73/23/EEC *The Low Voltage Directive*

Appendix

9.1 Pinconfiguration

Connector Name	Pin	Function	Description	Value	Remarks
X1	1	RS_485_A	Positive Terminal	RS485 Level	Multi-functional RS485 Port
X1	2	RS-485_B	Negative Terminal	RS485 Level	Multi-functional RS485 Port
X1	3	GND	Ground	0V	Multi-functional RS485 Port
X2	1	GND	Ground	0V	RS-232 ports ground
X2	2	TX_COM_1	Transmit port 1	RS232 Level	RS-232 port 1
X2	3	RX_COM_1	Receive port 1	RS232 Level	RS-232 port 1
X2	4	TX_COM_3	Transmit port 2	RS232 Level	RS-232 port 2
X2	5	RX_COM_3	Receive port 2	RS232 Level	RS-232 port 2
X3	1	+ 4..20_IN_1	Positive terminal input 1	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 1
X3	2	- 4..20_IN_1	Negative terminal input 1	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 1
X3	3	+ 4..20_IN_2	Positive terminal input 2	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 2
X3	4	- 4..20_IN_2	Negative terminal input 2	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 2
X3	5	+ 4..20_IN_3	Positive terminal input 3	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 3
X3	6	- 4..20_IN_3	Negative terminal input 3	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 3
X3	7	+ 4..20_IN_4	Positive terminal input 4	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 4
X3	8	- 4..20_IN_4	Negative terminal input 4	4 ..20 mA	Galvanic isolated analog input port 4
X4	1	SDI12_HI	SDI 12 terminal	0..5V	Use this wire together with 12V Power Switch and Ground
X4	2	PWR_SW	Power Switch	12 V	For supplying Sensors 200 mA max.
X4	3	24V_IN_OUT	24 VDC input or output	24 V	When unit is AC=powered, this is a 24 Volts output (250 mA), Else it is 24V Power supply
X4	4	GND	Transmit output COM1	0V	Ground
X5	1	COIL +	Positive coil input	~50 mV	For coil- fitted frequency outputs (quantity-measurement), positive input
X5	2	COIL -	Negative coil input	~50 mV	For coil- fitted frequency outputs (quantity-measurement), negative input
X5	3	D_IN_1	Digital input 2	0 .. 5 V	Universal digital input 2 (number one is the coil input)
X5	4	D_IN_2	Digital input 3	0 .. 5V	Universal digital input 3 (number one is the coil input)
X5	5	D_IN_3	Digital input 4	0 .. 5 V	Universal digital input 4 (number one is the coil input)
X5	6	GND	Ground	0V	Ground
X5	7	GND	Ground	0V	Ground
X6	1	230_V_AC (L)	Power input 230 Volts AC	230 V~	Power input Beware High voltage!!
X6	2	230_V_AC (N)	Power input 230 Volts AC	230 ~	Power input Beware High voltage!!
X7		ANT	Antenna Connector		U.FL Antenna Connector for Quad band modem
X8		USB	USB Connector for Configuration		Mini USM Cable needed
J1	1	+ VBAT	Battery Input Negative Terminal	3.6 V	Lithium Battery 3.6 V / 17 Ah. For low power operation only
J1	2	-VBAT	Battery Input Positive Terminal	3.6 V	Lithium Battery 3.6 V / 17 Ah. For low power operation only

10 Supported serial sensors

Sensorname	Brand	Parameter	Type	Remarks
GPS	Standard	Position	RS232	
ML 250	Isomag	Flow	RS232	
NEP 39x	Mc Van	Turbidity	RS232	
NMEA DBT	Standard		RS232	
NMEA HDG	Standard	Coarse over ground	RS232	
NMEA MWV	Standard		RS232	
AWAC Current	Nortek	see manual	RS232	
AWAC Wave	Nortek	see manual	RS232	
Thalimedes	OTT	Waterlevel	RS232/SDI12	
Serial String	Standard	multifunctional	RS232	
Sontek	Sontek	see manual	RS232	
YSI 600 series	YSI	see manual	RS232	
CT2X	INW	Conductivity	RS485	
PT2X	INW	Waterlevel	RS485	
PT12	INW	Waterlevel	RS485/SDI12	
Temphion	INW	see manual	RS485	
OMC506	Observator	see manual	RS485	
WPD40	Sensus	Water Quantity	Mbus	a special mbus converter is needed

10.1.1 Troubleshooting

If you encounter problems with the datalogger, you can start checking the following.

- First try to set up a connection, via USB, and use the program, YDOC-terminal, to communicate with it.
- If that doesn't work, you have to check the battery-power, so you have to open the case. Do this in a dry and clean environment, NOT in the field. Normally a flat battery is preceded by an alarm-message.
- Check the fuse

Most parts of the datalogger are tested at startup. To monitor the messages which are issued at startup, you have to connect a PC/terminal to the debug port.

Atttention:

The default DEBUG port is serial port 1, but when a sensor is connected to this port, the DEBUG port becomes SER 1. If both ports are in use, you can use the USB port as debugport, but you won't be able to see startup-messages. In this case it is advised to remove a sensor from the configuration, temporarily.

```
0MC-040 Logger Version 0.2 Build 4
<12:20:05>
2011/10/07 12:20:05
Init User Interface
Init Modem Interface
Init SD Card
File system 0K
Init System Monitor
Start up from Power on
P0WER_0N;System log...done
SYS_START;System log...done
Init NTP Time update task
Init Sensors Internal
Init Sensor GSM signal
Init Email
Init TCP
Running
```

These are typical start up messages:

Explanation:
The datalogger starts and initializes its peripherals. First, an overview of the firmware version is given. Then a timestamp. This timestamp should be accurate, carefully check the timestamp. If it is slightly wrong, it must be adjusted. If it is totally out of date, it designates a RTC-problem. There should be NO errors on this startup. If there are errors contact your local YDOC-dealer. A screen dump of the startup messages will help to solve the problem.

```
0MC-040 Logger Version 0.2 Build 4
<12:29:21>
2011/10/07 12:29:21
Init User Interface
Init Modem Interface
Init SD Card
File system error
Init System Monitor
Start up from Power on
P0WER_0N;System log...File system
error
SYS_START;System log...File system
error
Init NTP Time update task
Init Sensors Internal
Init Sensor GSM signal
Init Email
Init TCP
Running
```

An example of a defective datalogger is given below. This datalogger has its micro SD card not installed. You can clearly notify the problem, by looking at the startup messages.

When there is no debug output visible at all, contact your local YDOC-supplier.

Attention:

Always connect the USB-cable to the PC. Even when you are connected to the serial port for debug output. When the datalogger is NOT connected by USB, it will switch into low power mode (Auto Sleep), and you won't get any debug data.

Customer Response Form

Your Data Our Care would like your help in improving its product documentation. Please complete and return this by mail or fax , or just send us an email with your comments.

Thank you for your assistance!

Manual Name: ML-2012

Revision Number: 1.0

Please grade the manual according to the following factors:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Installation Instructions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Operating Instructions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Manual Organization	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Illustrations	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The manual as a whole	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Comments:

11 Revision History

Version 1.0 Start of Document
Version 1.1 Added description of Galvanic Isolated analog inputs, Digital inputs and Coil input

12 Transport and Storage

The following requirements are applicable for transport and storage of the ML-2012.

Storage:

Humidity	< 95% (Non condensing)
Temp	10 – 30 °C

Transport:

Humidity	< 95% (Non condensing)
Temp	10 – 30 °C

The ML-2012 is delivered in a protecting case. It is strongly recommended to use this case for all transportation until the final location of operation. This case is especially designed to protect the datalogger from being damaged.